



2012 ANNUAL REPORT ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING COURTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Treatment Court Judges	3
Alternative Sentencing Team Members	6
Alternative Sentencing Courts	7
Drug Court History	11
13 th Judicial Circuit Drug Court	12
Mental Health Court History	15
Boone County Mental Health Court	16
OnTrack Court History	19
Boone County OnTrack Court	20
DWI Court History	22
13 th Judicial Circuit DWI Court	23

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING COURT JUDGES

The Honorable Christine Carpenter



Judge Christine Carpenter, Circuit Judge, Division I, was appointed to the court in 1999 and has been elected since then. Division I supervises the Drug Court, DWI Court, Mental Health Court, and the OnTrack Program; and handles general civil and criminal dockets. Judge Carpenter is a graduate of the University of Missouri - Columbia School of Law, with an undergraduate degree from the University of Missouri - Columbia.

Prior to appointment to the court, Judge Carpenter was in private practice. She is a member and faculty member of the National Drug Court Association.

“The dual mission of the Boone County Alternative Sentencing programs is to enhance public safety while providing effective alternatives to incarceration. Compliant and appropriate behavior is recognized and rewarded, criminal thinking and continued failure to improve are also observed and graduated sanctions are imposed. The goal of the courts is to provide supervision as well as education, alcohol and drug abuse treatment, job training and other services to offenders who demonstrate a willingness to change.

When the first drug court session was held in Boone County in 1998 the program was very selective and provided basic alcohol and drug abuse treatment in conjunction with court supervision. The current Alternative Sentencing Programs include four different court programs tailored for different types of offenders and have grown to offer a wide range of services.

As the judge supervising these courts, I benefit from the expertise and input of law enforcement, prosecuting attorneys and defense lawyers, treatment counselors, probation officers, job training specialists, mental health counselors, teachers, family members, the AA and NA community, church leaders and other community organizations to implement the court supervision and structure each participant requires. The Alternative Sentencing Courts are truly a collaborative effort to make Boone County a safer and healthier place for all our citizens while addressing the needs of offenders who show they are willing to make changes in their lives which will give them the freedom to remain in the community.

As you review this report you will see data which indicates these programs are cost effective and the ratio of success is high. The people of Boone and Callaway Counties are well served by the Alternative Sentencing Courts and we welcome you to visit our courts at any time and observe first hand how they work.”

The Honorable Michael Bradley



Michael Bradley is the Division IX, Boone County Associate Circuit Judge, in the 13th Judicial Circuit. He was appointed to that position by Governor Jay Nixon on April 15, 2011. In addition to his regular criminal docket, Division IX presides over DWI Court, Mental Health Court and OnTrack Court. Before his appointment, Judge Bradley served as chief counsel for the Missouri Gaming Commission, was legal counsel to the Missouri Department of Public Safety and the Missouri State Highway Patrol.

For 15 years, Judge Bradley was a statewide special prosecutor for the Missouri Attorney General's Office. He was also in private practice in Carrollton, was the elected Prosecuting Attorney of Carroll County, served as Associate Circuit Judge of Carroll County and was as an assistant city attorney in Kansas City. He has served on the Missouri Supreme Court's Committee on Procedure in Criminal Cases. Judge Bradley earned his undergraduate and law degree from the University of Missouri, Columbia. Judge Bradley and his wife, Katie, have resided in Columbia since 1995.

“The purpose of the criminal justice system is to deter individuals from committing crimes and prevent those individuals who have committed a crime from committing future crimes.

For the overwhelming majority of Americans the threat of fines or incarceration in a penal facility deters them from committing crimes.

However, for some individuals the threat of incarceration does not deter or prevent them from committing crimes. Some of these individuals have mental health or addiction issues that cloud their judgment. Other individuals have not been blessed with supportive and positive formative years thus lack the skills and discipline to function in a manner to avoid the criminal justice system. Still others have been in and out of incarceration for much of their life and no longer possess the skills needed to function crime free in society.

The proven concept behind the alternative sentencing programs is to hold those individuals accountable and responsible for the behavior and to address the issues that brought them into contact with the criminal justice system.

As judge I preside over three of these courts: Mental Health Court, DWI Court and OnTrack Court. The focus in Mental Health Court is addressing the treatment needs of individuals with mental health issues.

Sobriety and recovery are the main focus, in DWI Court, for the individuals who have committed multiple driving while intoxicated offenses.

Individuals convicted of a felony and released from the Department of Corrections after serving

120 day shock detention are placed in OnTrack Court. The focus is twofold: first that these individuals support themselves and their family by obtaining a job and second that they not use illegal drugs or alcohol.

By instilling a sense of discipline and sobriety these programs help turn the participants' lives around. This helps reduce the amount of crime, thus reducing the number of victims of crime. This reduction in crime also saves the taxpayers money by avoiding repeated incarcerations of the participants."

The Honorable Carol England



Judge Carol England is an Associate Circuit Judge for Division VI within the 13th Judicial Circuit. She was elected to that position and took office January 1, 2007. Division VI handles general civil and criminal dockets as well as small claims and probate matters. She serves on the bench in both Boone and Callaway counties. Judge England graduated from the University of Missouri School of Law and worked as an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in Callaway County prior to being elected Judge. She also serves as an adjunct faculty member for William Woods University in their legal studies department.

"Callaway County's alternative sentencing court is in its twelfth year of working with felons with drug or alcohol addictions.

Our team uses the regular contact of the therapist and probation officer and the community knowledge of the judge, prosecuting attorney and law enforcement members to make sure each participant has the opportunity to succeed despite his or her addiction. As new circumstances present themselves, we are looking for new partners in the community to help our clients reach their goals of drug-free and sober lives.

Our graduates become an asset to the Callaway community as they are able to share their accounts of facing their addictions, progressing through the program and graduating with the knowledge of how better to deal with their problems.

Our program offers our participants more resources than any alternative in the system to righting their lives so they can be productive members of the community and their families."

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING TEAM MEMBERS

Each Alternative Sentencing Court has an Alternative Sentencing Team. The Alternative Sentencing Teams are comprised of members from the judicial system, law enforcement, local treatment providers, and various support agencies around the community. Each Team meets every week before each Alternative Sentencing Court to discuss the participants of the programs. This allows for increased communication between members of the Alternative Sentencing Teams which in turn bolsters the effectiveness of the programs' holistic approach to crime prevention and rehabilitation. It also provides additional validity to the decisions made by the Alternative Sentencing Teams regarding participants and their progress.

Alternative Sentencing Court Staff

Mary Epping
Assistant Court Administrator

Michael Princivalli
Boone County Drug Court Administrator
Callaway County Drug Court Administrator
Callaway County DWI Court Administrator

Stacey Langendoerfer
Boone County Mental Health Court
DWI Court Administrator

Clayton VanNurden
Boone County OnTrack Administrator

Cheli Haley
Alternative Sentencing Secretary

Lee Nemes
Alternative Sentencing Program Assistant

Megan Julius
Alternative Sentencing Program Assistant

Treatment

Burrell Behavioral Health
Family Counseling Center of Missouri
Reality House
New Horizons
Harry S. Truman Memorial Veterans' Hospital

Law Enforcement

Columbia Police Department
Fulton Police Department
Boone County Sheriff
Callaway County Sheriff
Probation and Parole, District 6
Probation and Parole, District 26

Community Support

Job Point
Columbia Housing Authority
Behavioral Health Concepts

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING COURTS

Alternative Sentencing Courts are treatment-based alternatives to prisons, detention centers, jails, and standard probation models. The criminal justice system works with treatment, law enforcement, and other community systems to provide an offender with the tools to get into recovery, stay in recovery, and lead a productive, crime-free life. Alternative Sentencing Courts intend to help a person change his or her life and to stop criminal activity by focusing on rehabilitation as opposed to punitive methods. Alternative Sentencing Courts are used for a variety of case types and molded to fit the circumstances of each defendant.

Participation in an Alternative Sentencing Court may be voluntary or ordered as a condition of probation. While active in the program, participants appear for regular court appearances before an Alternative Sentencing Court Judge and participate in treatment. Qualified agencies within the community provide treatment such as drug testing, individual counseling, and group counseling. The participants are also asked to obtain and maintain employment or involvement in vocational or educational programs. Participants are also encouraged to utilize 12-step meetings such as Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous. The length of participation in an Alternative Sentencing Court program is determined by a participant's progress, which is generally a minimum of one year and no longer than two years.

Currently, the 13th Judicial Circuit of Missouri offers the following Alternative Sentencing Court programs: Drug Court in Boone and Callaway Counties, Boone County Mental Health Court, Boone County OnTrack Court, and DWI Court in Boone and Callaway Counties.

Tracks

Participants can enter an Alternative Sentencing Court in one of four tracks: pre-plea, post-plea, probation, and reentry/reintegration. A description of each track is listed below.

Track: Pre-Plea

Offered by: Boone County Drug Court
Boone County Mental Health Court

Description: The pre-plea track is for first-time felony offenders. Individuals found eligible for this track are given the opportunity to participate in an Alternative Sentencing Court before entering a plea for their case. If a pre-plea participant successfully graduates from an Alternative Sentencing Court, the felony charge against them will be dropped. If they are unsuccessful, the legal proceedings will begin where they left off.

Track: Post-Plea

Offered by: Boone County Drug Court
Callaway County Drug Court
Boone County Mental Health Court

Description: Post-plea participation is reserved for those defendants who would be eligible for the pre-plea track but the Prosecuting Attorney finds a pre-plea agreement unacceptable. Post-plea participants must first plead guilty to their charge before beginning Alternative Sentencing. If they are successful, the plea can be withdrawn and the charges can be dropped; if

unsuccessful, the defendants will receive a pre-determined sentence, agreed upon beforehand by the defendant and attorneys.

Track: Probation
Offered by: Boone County Drug Court
Callaway County Drug Court
Boone County Mental Health Court
Boone County DWI Court
Callaway County DWI Court

Description: Offenders who are currently on probation, or who will be sentenced to probation can be ordered to participate in an Alternative Sentencing Court as a part of their probation requirements. If the program is not completed successfully, then the participant is violating probation and faces a revocation of his or her probation and possible incarceration. If the participant is successful, their time on probation may be shortened.

Track: Reentry/Reintegration
Offered by: Boone County OnTrack Court (section 559.115, RSMo only)
Boone County Drug Court (section 217.785, RSMo only)
Callaway County Drug Court (sections 559.115, RSMo and 217.785, RSMo)

Description: Reentry participants are sentenced to an Alternative Sentencing Court as a part of their probation immediately following their release from incarceration. Eligible candidates are exiting from the Department of Corrections after participating in a 120 days of shock incarceration (section 559.115, RSMo) or long term treatment (section 217.785, RSMo)

Phases

Often a participant's progression through an Alternative Sentencing Court is divided into three phases. Phases are utilized by all the treatment courts of the 13th Judicial Circuit except in Boone County Mental Health Court and the Boone County OnTrack Court. A description of each phase follows:

Phase: I

Description: During Phase I participants are expected to attend court weekly, meet with their probation officer as scheduled, engage in random drug testing, and attend treatment sessions as required. Participants are also encouraged to utilize 12-step meetings and sometimes asked to seek an AA or NA sponsor. During this time participants and team members become acquainted with each other, and team members begin to assess specific factors regarding the participant's treatment, medical, educational, housing, and employment needs.

Phase: II

Description: Once participants have successfully maintained all of the requirements of Phase I for a minimum of one month, they are moved into Phase II. In Phase II there is often a decrease in treatment requirements, probation officer visits, and court appearances. Participants are still required to participate in random drug testing and encouraged to attend 12-step meetings. The treatment focus also shifts from obtaining sobriety towards relapse prevention. Most participants are expected to actively seek employment or enroll in educational programs while in this phase. As not all Alternative Sentencing Courts are identical, some programs require that participants complete 40 hours of community service or begin phase II over if they relapse.

Phase: III

Description: Phase III, the final step of an Alternative Sentencing Court, focuses on preparing a continuing care plan for post-graduation. In addition to maintaining all court requirements, participants must have a job, be enrolled in an educational program, or a combination of the two. Court dates are decreased to about once a month as participants prepare for graduation.

Court Appearances

Alternative Sentencing Court participants are required to appear in court on a regular basis. At each appearance, the judge is given a progress report prepared by the Alternative Sentencing Team regarding drug test results, attendance, participation, and compliance. The judge may ask the participant questions about his or her progress, and discuss any specific problems the participant may have. If doing well, the participant is encouraged to continue to work toward graduation. If not, the judge will discuss problems with the participant and Team members to determine further action.

Drug Testing

At entry, each participant is assigned a color for random drug testing. Every participant must call the hotline daily to determine if his or her color was selected for that day. When the participant's color is called, s/he has from 5:30 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. to submit a drug test. The judge will impose additional sanctions for failing to submit to a drug test. Additional testing may be required at the discretion of the Alternative Sentencing Team and is required before and after traveling out of the county.

Participant Journals

Upon acceptance into an Alternative Sentencing Court all participants are expected to keep a personal journal. The court gives a journal to each participant at their first court appearance and the judge provides a weekly topic for the journal entries. The purpose of the journal is to provide the judge with each participant's personal perception of Alternative Sentencing related topics including personal problems of recovery and short-term and long-term goals.

Treatment

An initial treatment plan is developed by an Alternative Sentencing Court Team following an overall assessment of a participant's education, employment history, housing situation, life skills, substance abuse, and mental health history. The plan serves as a guide for the initial treatment phase. The plan is maintained by the Alternative Sentencing Court Team and is updated as the participant progresses through the program.

Participation in counseling is required as part of the Alternative Sentencing Court program. The Alternative Sentencing Court Team assesses the level and intensity of treatment that best meets a participant's needs. A recommendation is then made to the Alternative Sentencing Court Judge indicating whether the participant should receive detoxification, residential, or outpatient treatment. If not admitted to a residential treatment program, an outpatient program is developed tailored to each participant's individual needs. The outpatient plan can include both individual and group therapy. Attendance at counseling sessions is reported to the Alternative Sentencing Court Judge as part of the participant's progress report.

Attendance at 12-step meetings such as Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous is a helpful part of the recovery process. Participants are encouraged to attend these meetings to familiarize themselves with the 12-step philosophy and to create social bonds with others in recovery. Participants can provide proof of attendance to their probation officer prior to each court appearance.

Incentives

An Alternative Sentencing Court Team may adjust a participant's treatment plan to reflect the participant's success in the program. The client may come to court less often, treatment groups may be reduced, and contact with his or her probation officer may be scaled back. Successful completion of the Alternative Sentencing Court program may result in dismissed charges, shorter probation terms, or reduced sentencing.

Program Transfers

In some instances, once a participant begins treatment it becomes clear that one of the other Alternative Sentencing Courts might be more appropriate. If the other Alternative Sentencing Court finds the individual acceptable and the participant wishes to switch programs, he or she will be transferred from one Alternative Sentencing Court into another. Participants can choose to remain in their original court; however, the impetus to screen for another court is generally because they are not doing well and may face termination. Because each court is structured similarly, transitioning from one program to another is relatively seamless.

Sanctions and Termination

The following violations may result in program sanctions: missing appointments, warrants and/or new arrest, missing or testing positive on drug tests, demonstrating a lack of program response by failing to cooperate with the program, and violence or threats of violence directed at the Alternative Sentencing Team members or others. Sanctions can include increased court appearances, additional meetings with treatment providers and/or probation officers, additional community service, incarceration, or termination from the program. The Alternative Sentencing Court Judge makes the final decisions regarding sanctions and termination from the program.

Successful Program Completion

Participants eligible for successful discharge from an Alternative Sentencing Court program must have satisfactory attendance at all treatment, probation, and court meetings. They must also meet with their counselor to verify, discuss, and reinforce their continuing recovery plan prior to exit. In addition participants are required to complete a graduation essay in which they discuss key concepts of recovery and sobriety as well as their opinions of the program. A graduation ceremony is held for participants that successfully complete the Alternative Sentencing Court programs for Boone County Mental Health Court, Callaway County DWI Court, and the Drug Courts of Boone and Callaway Counties.

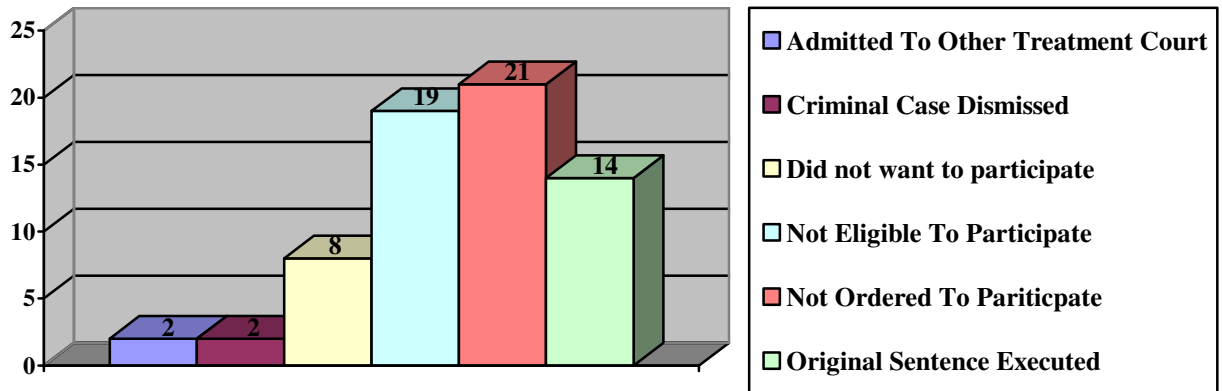
DRUG COURT HISTORY

The first Alternative Sentencing Court offered in the 13th Judicial Circuit was Drug Court. It was first offered in Boone County in 1998 and later expanded to Callaway County in 2001. The program was based on the original drug court model, which was a simple diversion program. Those that were admitted were mostly first time offenders that had been diagnosed with alcohol or drug addiction and did not have a violent history.

The Drug Courts of the 13th Judicial Circuit have since expanded to be more inclusive and offer the program to many offenders who were not eligible for the original drug court model. Several different tracks have been established and the diversion track has been split into two sub-tracks: the pre-plea track and the post-plea track. In 1999, the probation and reentry/reintegration tracks were added to the program. The probation track is offered to substance-abusing offenders who are not eligible for a diversion track due to the nature of the crime or previous felony convictions and don't receive prison time for the new conviction. The reentry/reintegration track is offered to felony offenders who have a substance abuse addiction problem and have successfully completed an institutional substance abuse treatment program or period of shock incarceration.

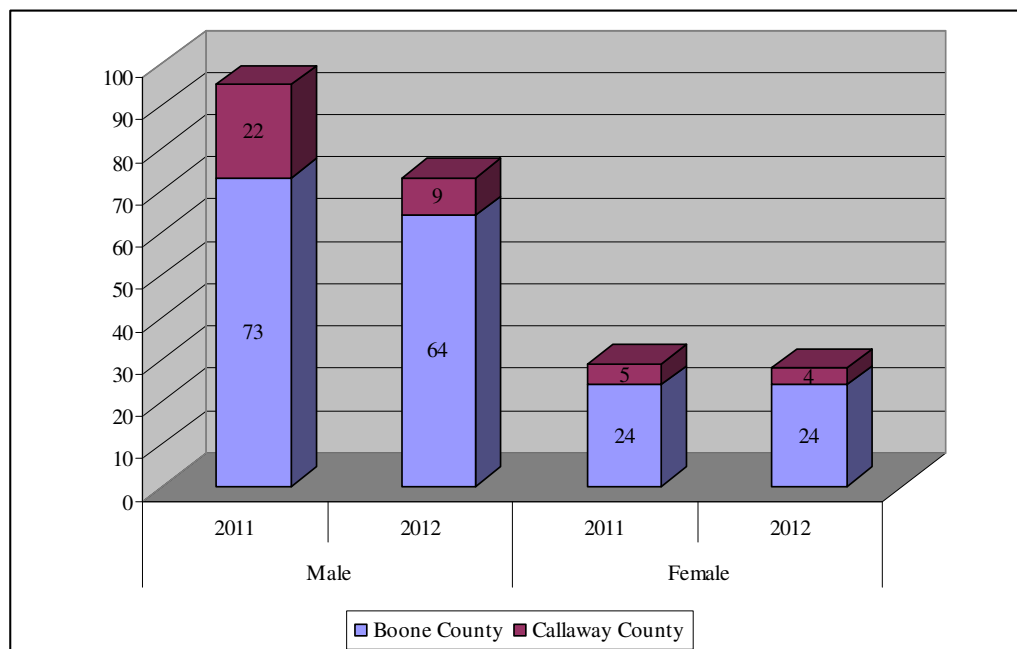
13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT DRUG COURT

There were a total of 175 defendants referred to the Drug Courts of the 13th Judicial Circuit in 2012. This is a slight decline in comparison to the 194 referred in 2011. Fifteen defendants were referred to Callaway County and 160 were referred to Boone County. Not all of the defendants referred to the program were admitted resulting in 66 non-admission cases. The various reasons for non-admission are shown on the chart below.



**There were 15 non-admission cases that were referred in 2011, but did not close until 2012*

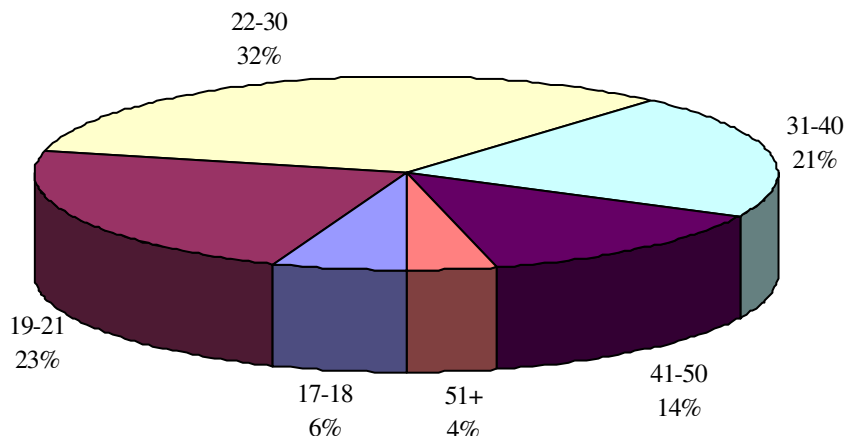
There was also a decline in the number of admissions, which with the exception of one was entirely from the male population. The combined total number of defendants admitted into the two Drug Courts in 2012 came to 101. Callaway County admitted 13 defendants (9 male and 4 female) and Boone County admitted 88 defendants (64 male and 24 female). Thirty-five of the referred cases from 2012 were still pending at the time this report was written.



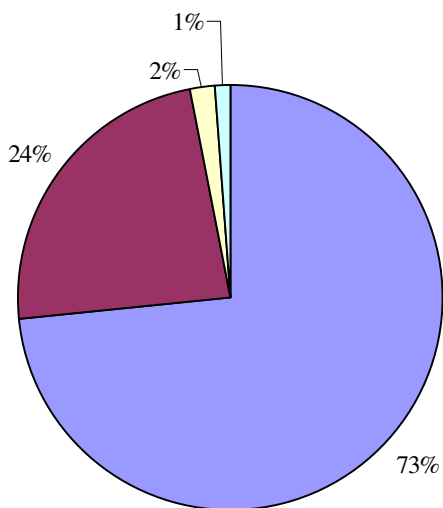
***Twelve of the defendants admitted in 2012 were from cases referred in 2011*

The ages of the participants admitted into Drug Court in 2012 ranged from 17 to 61. The 17-18 age bracket contained 6 individuals and the 19-21 age bracket contained 23. Age bracket 22-30 was the largest with a total of 33 participants.

Twenty-one were admitted into the 31-40 age bracket and 14 individuals in the 41-50 bracket. The smallest group was made up of participants that were 51 years of age or older and contained 4 individuals.

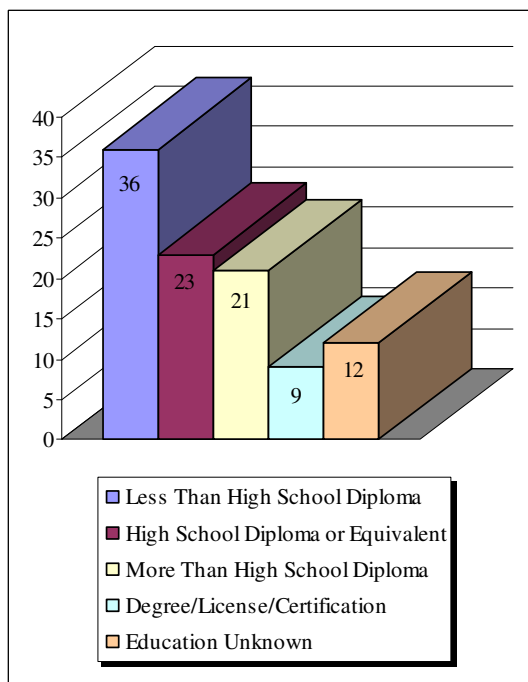


White Black Hispanic Asian/Pacific

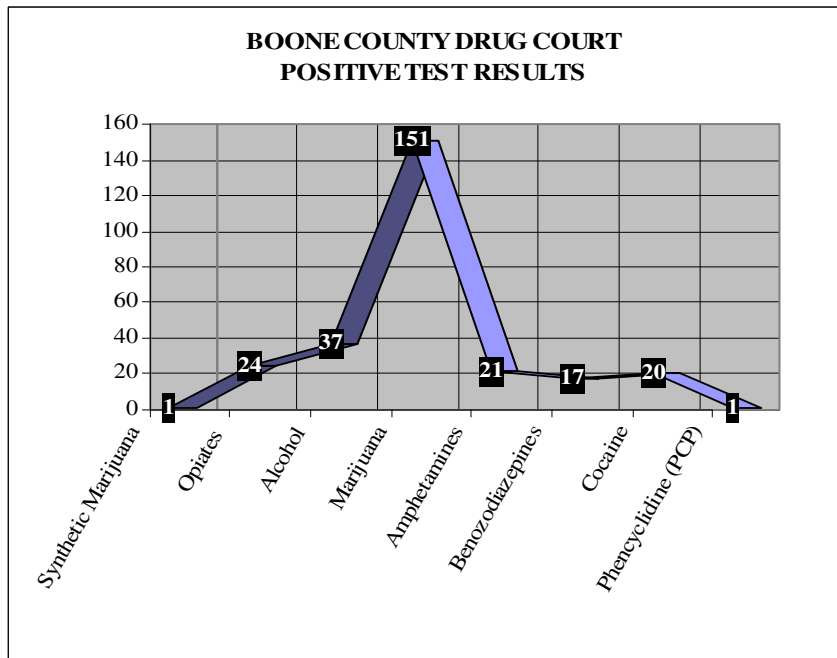


Four races were represented in 2012, with whites making up the majority of the Drug Court participants in both counties. Seventy-four participants, 62 in Boone County and 12 in Callaway County, identified themselves as white. Of the 24 black individuals admitted during 2012, there were 23 that participated in Boone County and one that participated in Callaway County. There was also 1 Asian/Pacific and 2 Hispanic individuals that were admitted into the Boone County Drug Court.

As you can see on the chart to the right, there were 36 participants admitted into Drug Court in 2012 with less than a high school diploma. A number that large has not been reported for that category since 2009, when it was also reported that 36 participants fell into that same category. There were 23 individuals that have received a high school diploma or an equivalent degree, and 21 reported that they earned some college credits. Only 9 participants fell into the Degree/License/Certification category. Of those there were 2 with an associate's degree, 3 with a



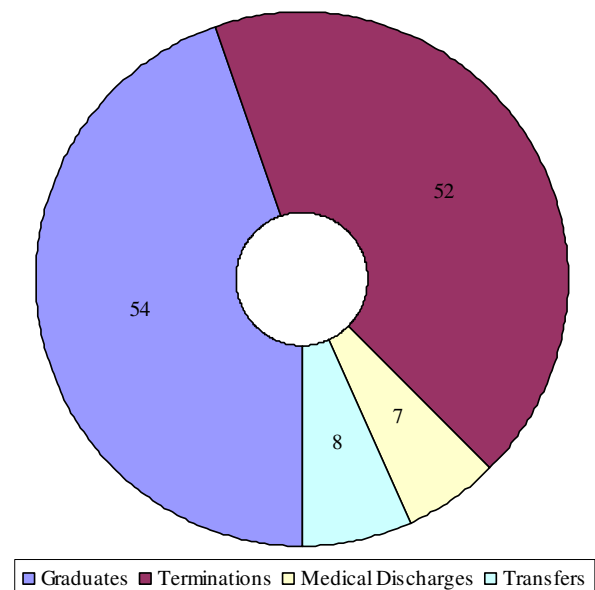
certification or license, and 4 with a bachelor's degree. The highest level of education for 12 participants was unknown.



Approximately 7% of the samples given by the Boone County Drug Court participants resulted in a positive test in 2012. Marijuana was the most used substance with 151 positive tests. Alcohol was the next largest category, with 37 positive samples. There were 24 samples that tested positive in the Opiates category, and 21 in the Amphetamines category. These categories include drugs such as opium and heroin in the Opiates category, and

ephedrine and methamphetamine in the Amphetamines category. Other categories containing positive test results from samples given by the participants of this Court can be seen on the chart above. Please note that the Callaway County Drug Court did not provide drug testing results for their participants to include in this report and therefore are not reflected on the chart.

The two Drug Courts of the 13th Judicial Circuit discharged 121 participants in 2012. The Boone County Drug Court graduated 51, medically discharged 6, terminated 43, and transferred 3 to the Boone County Mental Health Court. The Callaway County Drug Court graduated 3, terminated 9, and medically discharged 1. Five Callaway County Drug Court participants were transferred to the newly created Callaway County DWI Court, and 4 of those 5 graduated the DWI Court program in 2012. At the end of the year there were 65 participants (9 in Callaway and 56 in Boone) that remained active in the program.



MENTAL HEALTH COURT HISTORY

On April 22, 2003, Boone County established a Mental Health Court to serve the special needs of persons with mental illness who appear as defendants in criminal cases. In the regular court system defendants often interact with a number of different defense attorneys, prosecutors, and judges, all for the same case. This approach creates barriers that prevent the justice system from identifying and addressing the unique needs of the mentally ill offender, and from addressing the issues that led to the defendant's criminal charges. Mentally ill offenders under the previous system often spent unnecessary time in jail and, lacking access to mental health treatment services, often became repeat offenders.

The Mental Health Court program is a supervised, comprehensive treatment program for non-violent misdemeanor and felony offenders who require mental health treatment. The program includes regular court appearances, drug testing, and individual and group counseling.

In Missouri, as in other states, deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill from state institutions has led to increased instances of this population being found in the criminal justice system. Mental Health Courts were developed to deal with this special population.

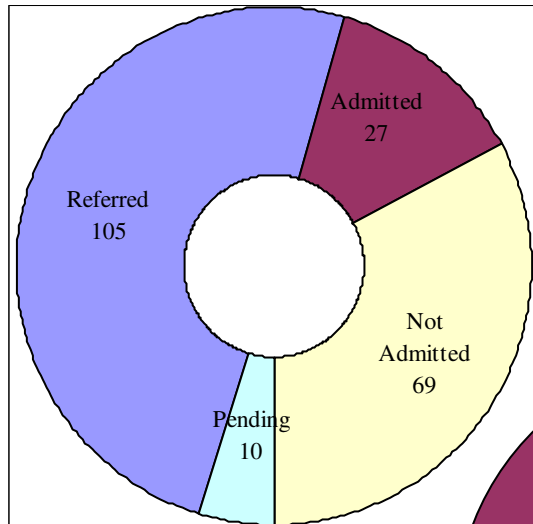
Boone County's Mental Health Court was established in response to the increasing numbers of mentally ill persons found in the local jail population. At the same time, Judge Christine Carpenter recognized the challenges of substance-abusing offenders with mental illness as a co-occurring disorder through her experience presiding over Boone County's Drug Court.

In April 2003, Boone County established a Mental Health Court to better serve the community by reducing criminalization of persons with mental illness and by promoting an integrated treatment program. The first docket consisted of two participants.

The Mental Health Court received its initial funding, and continues to be sustained, with the help of Boone County's special law enforcement tax, Proposition "L." An additional grant from the Bureau of Justice Administration was utilized for the court's first two years and was extended through November 2006. Other services that are provided by Mental Health Court are paid by a variety of sources: the participant's private insurance, participant's Medicaid and the Missouri Department of Mental Health.

BOONE COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH COURT

There were 105 defendants referred to the Mental Health Court in 2012. Twenty-seven were admitted into the program and 69 were not admitted. Ten referral cases were still pending at the end of the year. Below you will see a chart of the reasons why some defendants were not admitted into the program. It is common to have a large number of non-admission cases for this treatment court since referrals are taken from all sources.



Not ordered to participate or sentence executed, 10

Not eligible due to charges or case dismissed, 4

Did not want to participate, 10

History of violence or sexual misconduct, 7

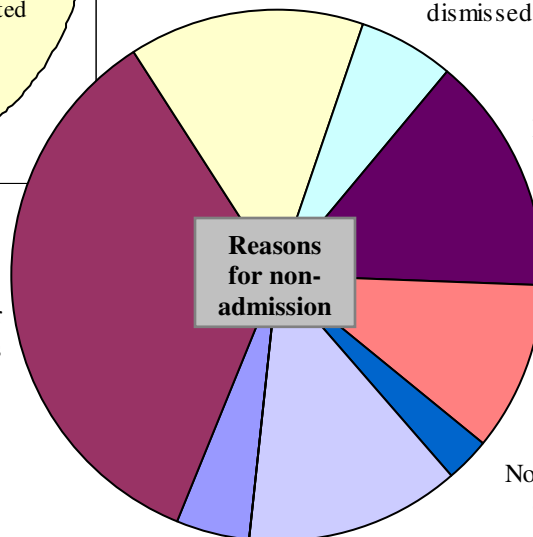
Not a Boone County resident, 2

Prosecutor did not agree to screening, 9

Admitted to Other Treatment Court, 3

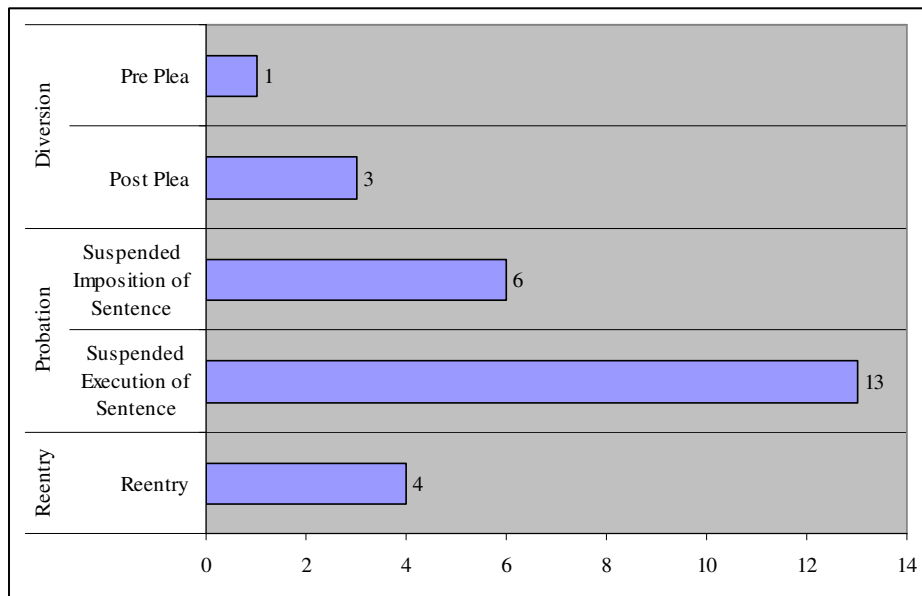
Not a good candidate for the program or diagnosis does not qualify, 24

**One of the defendants admitted in 2012 was from a case referred in 2011.*



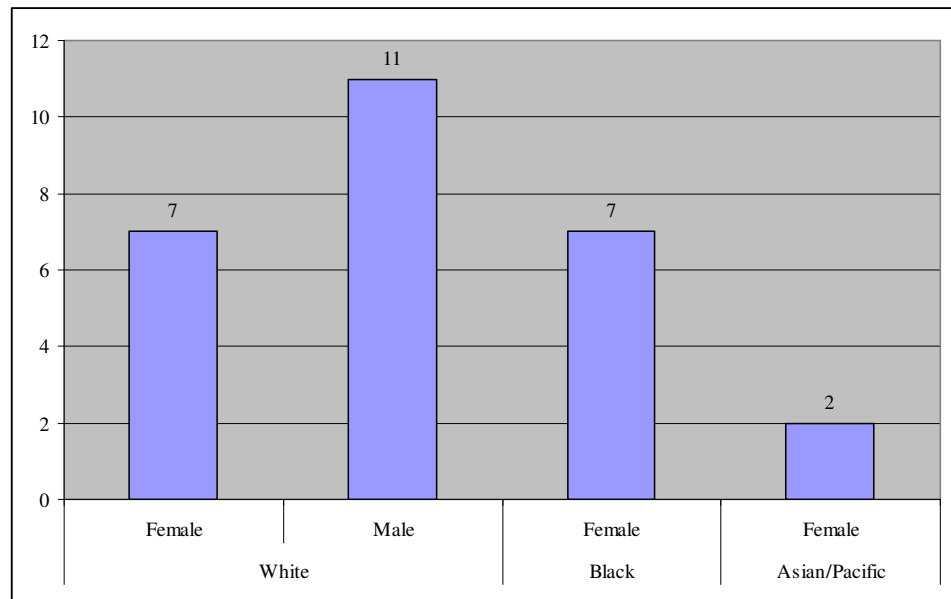
Of the 27 admitted, there were 8 individuals who had participated in the Boone County Mental Health Court before, 3 that were United States Veterans, and 7 that had transferred from another treatment court (3 from Boone County Drug Court and 4 from Boone County OnTrack Court) to the Mental Health Court.

Each defendant admitted into the Mental Health Court enters in one of three tracks as shown on the chart at the top of the next page. You will see that the transfers from the OnTrack Court made up the entire reentry/reintegration track. The probation track was the largest track with a total of 19 participants, of which 6 entered the Suspended Imposition of Sentence sub-track and

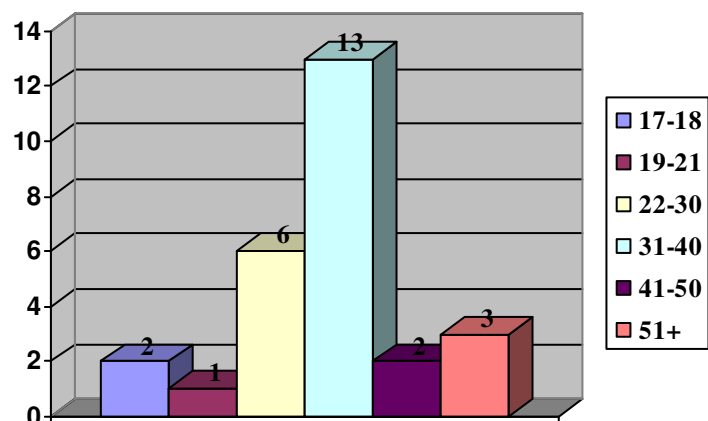


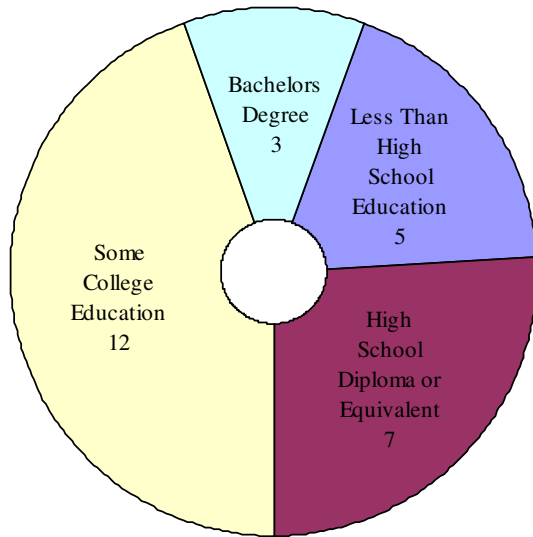
13 entered the Suspended Execution of Sentence sub-track. The diversion track, like the reentry/reintegration track, also had a total of 4 participants. One individual entered the pre plea sub-track and 3 individuals entered the post plea sub-track.

The chart to the left shows that the Mental Health Court admitted 11 male participants and 16 female participants in 2012. Seven women identified themselves as black and 18 participants were white. There were 2 women who indicated their race to be Asian/Pacific.



The ages of the participants admitted ranged from 18 to 58 and are shown in one of six age brackets on the chart to the right. There were 2 eighteen year old participants and 1 twenty-one year old participant. Six participants fell into the 22-30 age bracket and 13 into the 31-40 age bracket. The age bracket 41-50 had 2 participants and the 51+ age bracket had 3 participants.

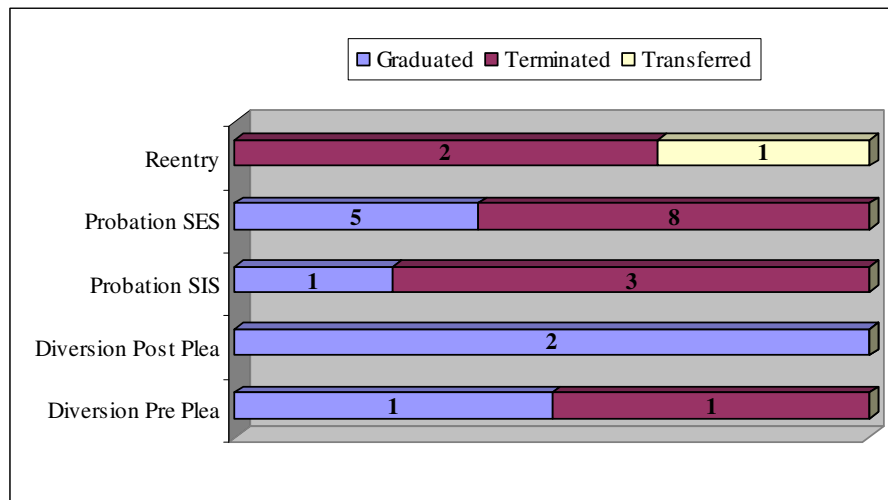




The Mental Health Court participants admitted in 2012 were divided into four educational categories. There were 5 that had dropped out of high school. Three of those participants quit attending high school after completing the tenth grade and 2 after completing the eleventh grade. The High School Diploma or Equivalent category had a total of 7 participants. Six of the individuals reported earning a high school diploma and 1 reported obtaining a GED. Twelve participants had earned some college credits, and 3 had received their bachelor's degree.

There were 24 participants that exited the Boone County Mental Health Court in 2012. Nine of those participants successfully completed the program, and 14 were terminated from the program. There

was only 1 participant that transferred to another treatment court due to lack of progress in the Mental Health Court program. Twenty-five participants remained active in the program at the end of year. The chart below shows how many participants exited from each track. Also provided is a table showing how the entry and exit numbers for this treatment court have fluctuated over the years.



You will see on the table that the exits are divided into two categories: successful discharge and unsuccessful discharge. Please note that unsuccessful discharge not only includes cases where the participant is noncompliant with program rules but also cases where the participant chooses to voluntarily withdraw, is administratively discharged, or transferred to another treatment court.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Admissions	31	28	36	24	36	31	39	34	27
Successful Discharge	6	19	13	11	9	11	15	16	9
Unsuccessful Discharge	10	19	22	13	17	26	21	20	15

ONTRACK COURT HISTORY

The Boone County OnTrack Program is a court-supervised program which accepts participants after 120 days in the Missouri Department of Corrections (section RsMO, 559.115). The OnTrack Program is court ordered and is part of the offender's terms of probation. Participation includes court appearances before the OnTrack Court Judge, regularly scheduled meetings with OnTrack staff, drug testing, and completing a list of set goals/objectives while participating in the program.

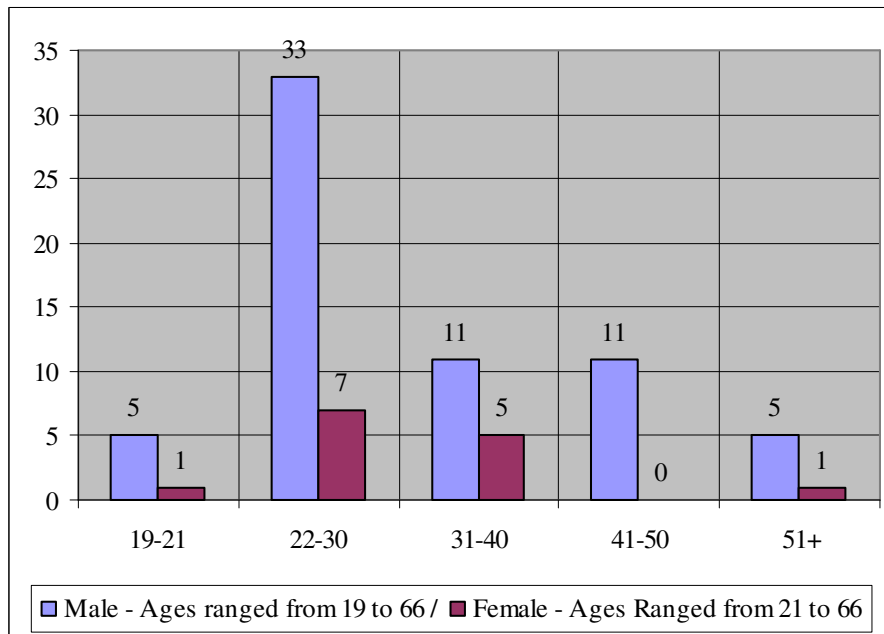
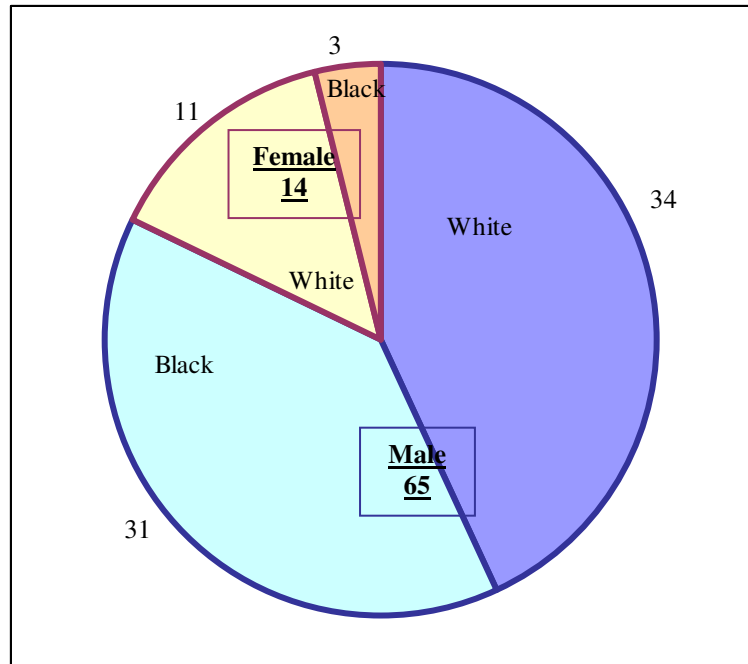
The participant is required to attend substance abuse treatment as directed by their counselors, keep appointments with their probation officer, comply with random drug testing, and attend meetings when ordered. They are expected to obtain and maintain employment or involvement in vocational/educational programs, and also follow any other requirements as ordered by the OnTrack Court, such as completion of GED testing or payment of restitution.

OnTrack Court participants are required to appear in court on a regular basis. At each appearance, the judge will be given a progress report prepared by OnTrack Court team members regarding each participant's activities, drug test results, meeting/appointment attendance, program participation, and overall compliance. The OnTrack Judge may ask the participant questions about their activities and discuss any issues the participant may be experiencing.

If a participant is being compliant, they will be encouraged to continue their progress and work with team members toward successful completion of the program. In the event of noncompliance, sanctions may be imposed by the court. Repeated violations of program requirements may result in termination from the program. The OnTrack Court Judge will make the final decision regarding termination.

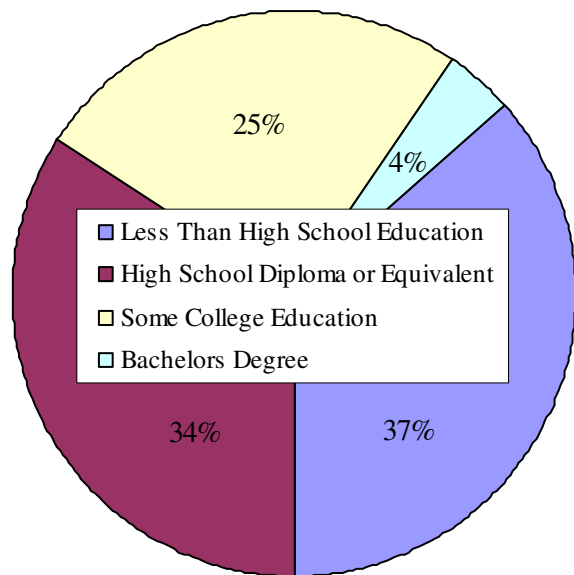
BOONE COUNTY ONTRACK COURT

The OnTrack Court admitted 79 offenders in 2012, and increased its size from the previous year by an additional 19 male participants. In 2012, there were 14 female offenders admitted into the OnTrack Court, which was the same number as in 2011. The male offenders that entered the OnTrack Court in 2012 came to a total of 65. There were 45 participants that identified themselves as white and 34 participants that identified themselves as black. Twenty-six of the offenders admitted in 2012 had participated in a Boone County treatment court prior to their entry in the OnTrack Court.



Participants are divided into 5 age brackets as seen on the chart to the left. In 2012, the ages ranged from 19 to 66. There were 6 participants admitted into the OnTrack Court from 19 to 21 years of age. The largest group was the 22-30 age bracket, which held 40 participants. There were 16 participants in the 31-40 age bracket. The 41-50 age bracket contained no females and had a total of 11

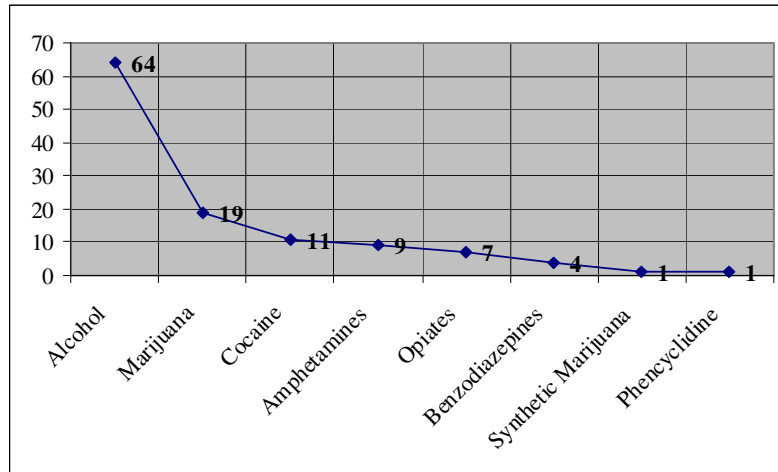
participants. The oldest age bracket, 51+, contained 6 individuals which was the same quantity of participants as the youngest age bracket.



The OnTrack Court admitted 29 participants in 2012 that reported dropping out of high school, and the High School or Equivalent category held 27 participants. Eleven of those participants had earned a high school diploma and 16 had obtained a GED. Twenty participants had earned some college credits, and 3 reported having a bachelor's degree. The chart to the left shows the percentages of each category.

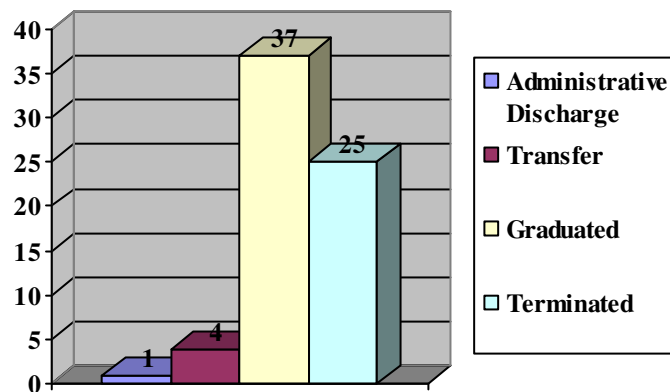
In 2012, a total of 116 drug tests came back with positive results from samples given by OnTrack Court participants.

That is approximately 4% of the samples given by the participants of this court. The most used substance was alcohol with a total of 64 positive tests. Other substances detected by random drug testing for this court can be seen on the chart to the left and have fairly low numbers in comparison to the Alcohol category.



There were 67 participants that exited the OnTrack Court in 2012. The majority of those that exited, 37 participants,

successfully completed the program. Participants that graduated spent an average of 7.7 months in the OnTrack Court. Twenty-five participants were unsuccessfully discharged from the program. Sixteen of them absconded and 9 were terminated due to noncompliance. Participants that were terminated spent an average of 5.6 months in the program. There were also 4 participants that transferred out of the OnTrack Court and into another Boone County treatment court. Of those, there were 3 that transferred to the Boone County Mental Health Court and 1 that transferred to the Boone County DWI Court. There was only 1 person that was administratively discharged from the program.



DWI COURT

On March 18, 2010, DWI Court held its first court docket in Boone County. Like Drug Court, it began as a simple diversion program only accepting DWI prior offenders that were eligible for the post-plea sub-track. However, in September of 2011, it was determined that those with misdemeanor charges were not well suited for the program, and DWI Court began making the program available to only those with felony DWI charges that had been ordered to participate in the program as a condition of their probation. In January of 2012, Callaway County also added a DWI Court for felony offenders holding its first docket on January 9, 2012.

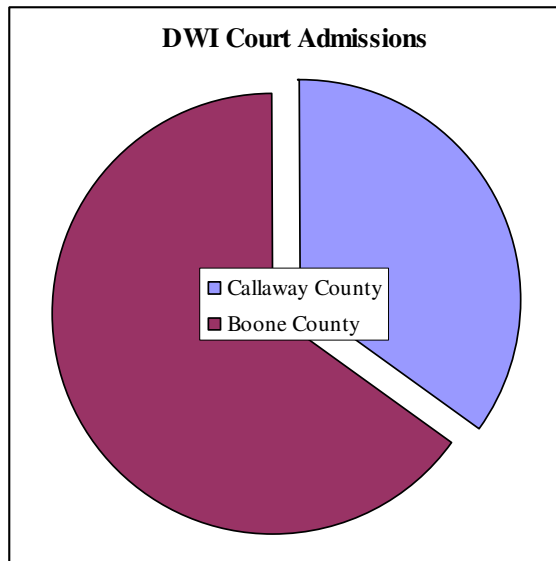
The DWI Court Program was developed to enhance the public's safety by providing a judicially supervised regimen of treatment to substance dependent offenders convicted of Driving While Impaired. The goal of the program is to return sober, law-abiding citizens back to the community and thereby close the "revolving door" of the criminal justice system to persons who would otherwise be likely to re-offend and pose a significant danger to the community.

Eligibility for the program is determined by reviewing an individual's history. Criminal activity, substance abuse and addiction history, driving record, license revocations, probation history, co-occurring diagnosis, residency, age 18 or older and suitability for the program are all taken into consideration when screening an individual who has been referred to the program. To be eligible the individual must have been determined to require substance abuse treatment and have either pleaded guilty or been found guilty of three or more intoxication-related offenses.

By taking part in the DWI Court program, participants gain access to a variety of comprehensive services that can help them turn their lives around. Participants are required to attend regular court appearances before the DWI Court Judge and also participate in treatment such as drug testing, individual counseling, and group counseling. The participant is also expected to obtain and maintain employment or involvement in vocational or educational programs and is encouraged to maintain regular attendance at 12-step meetings. The length of the DWI Court Program is determined by each participant's progress and is a minimum of one year with a maximum of two years. Participants in this program may be eligible to earn a Limited Driving Privilege.

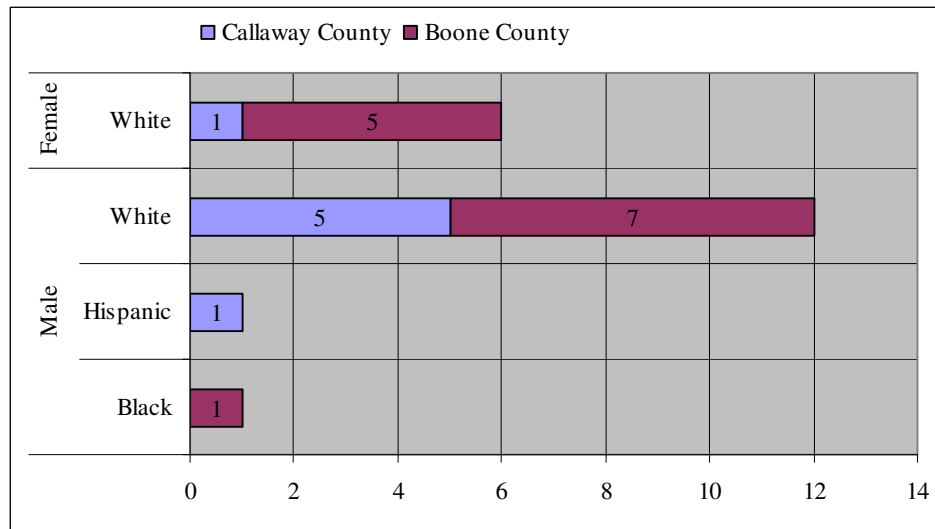
Funding for the two DWI Courts of the 13th Judicial Circuit is received from the Drug Courts Coordinating Commission. In addition, Callaway County DWI Court also receives funding from the Missouri Department of Mental Health's Serious and Repeat Offender Program and from the Missouri Department of Transportation's Highway Safety Grant. Both counties require participants to pay a monthly fee to the DWI Court.

13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT DWI COURT



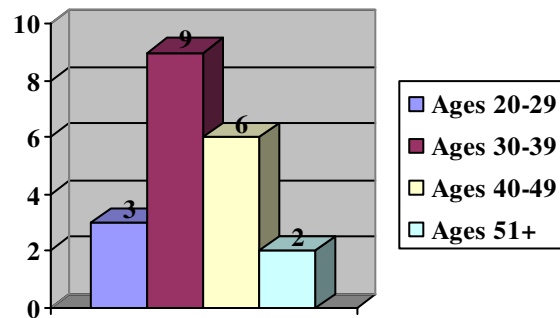
There were 20 defendants admitted into the two DWI Courts of the 13th Judicial Circuit in 2012. Seven defendants became participants of the Callaway County DWI Court and 13 became participants of the Boone County DWI Court. Six defendants were referred to these DWI Courts but were still pending at the end of the year.

Of the 20 participants admitted in 2012, all indicated their race to be white with the exception of two. One of the two identified as black and the other as Hispanic. There were 14 male participants admitted. Six were admitted into the Callaway County DWI Court and 8 were admitted into the Boone County DWI Court. There was only 1 participant of the 6 female individuals

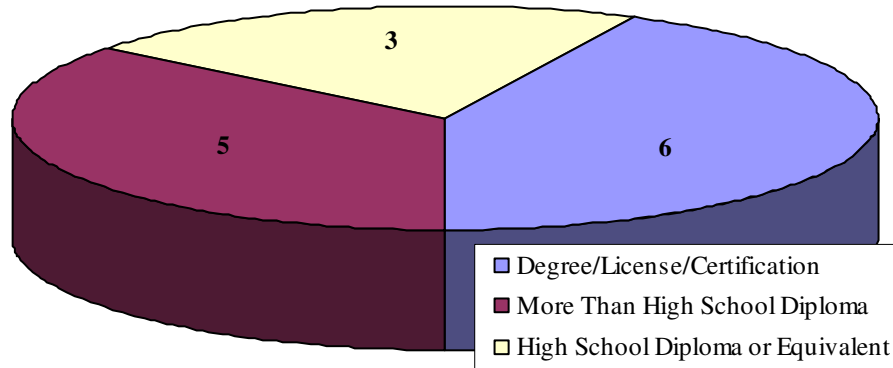


admitted that participated in the Callaway County DWI Court. The other 5 female participants were admitted into the Boone County DWI Court.

The ages for the participants admitted to the Boone County DWI Court ranged from age 24 to age 54. Similarly, the ages of the participants admitted to the Callaway County DWI Court ranged from age 26 to age 52. The chart to the right shows the number of participants that fell into each age bracket.



Those that were admitted to the DWI Courts of the 13th Judicial Circuit in 2012 have been divided into four educational categories on the chart below. One participant reported earning a high school diploma and 2 had obtained their GED. Five participants had received college credits, and the education of 6 participants was unknown. There were also 6 participants in the Degree/License/Certification category. Of those six, 2 were certified or licensed, 3 had a bachelor's degree, and 1 had a master's degree.



The primary charge for the participants admitted in 2012 can be seen on the chart to the right. The majority, 12 participants, were Persistent Offenders. Only 5 were charged as Aggravated Offenders, and 3 were charged with Assault 2nd Degree.

Congratulations to the DWI Courts of the 13th Judicial Circuit! Both reported nearly perfect discharge data in 2012. Of the 23 participants that exited the program, only 1 was unsuccessful. The Boone County DWI Court graduated 18 participants in 2012, and had no terminations! The Callaway County DWI Court terminated 1 participant and graduated 4. Since the Callaway County DWI Court only began in January of 2012, it should be noted that 5 of the 12 individuals that participated in the Court during that year were participants that had transferred from the Callaway County Drug Court, and no participants that were admitted during 2012 exited the program.

